

## Still Talking.

Owosso Interested—Mrs. Fred Townsend, of 919 S. Shawness Street, Adds Her Testimony.

Our representative investigated another case, and it adds another link to the long chain of evidence that has set Owosso talking. Mrs. Fred Townsend is the lady who speaks here. Our representative found her at her place of residence, No. 919 S. Shawness Street, and she said:

"Doan's Kidney Pills have taken all the pain out of an aching back for me. I was greatly troubled with a pain and distress across and down in my back. It was weak and ached constantly, any exertion or work rendering it worse. I would be forced to lie down, and then could find ease only in one position. I had read about Doan's Kidney Pills, and got a box at Johnson & Henderson's drug store. They worked exactly as I had been told they would. I have not suffered from a lame back since, and have recently done things I could not do before without bringing on severe trouble. I can now take long walks without any bad effect to my back. I know what to take now if backache should return at any time. You are welcome to use my statement in any way you wish."

In these times when backs are lame, when almost every other one we meet has now and then or all the time a back that aches or pains—"a weak back," "a bad back," a back that makes their life a misery to bear—and still they go on day by day in pain and suffering. Now, 'tis the easiest thing in the world to give this played-out back "a blow" that will settle it and put in its place a new one equal to any. It's just like this: Hit at the cause; most backaches come from kidney disorders. Reach the kidneys, start their clogged-up fibers in operation; when this is done you can say good-bye to backache. There are many grateful people in Owosso who can tell you how simple a trick it is. Read the newspapers.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers—50 cents. Mail-order: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

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## REPLY TO HIS CRITICS

Made by Judge Jackson, of West Virginia Injunction Fame.

RESTRAINING ORDER PERPETUAL,

Debs and Others Not Having Put Up Any Defense—Hard Coal Strike About at an End—Miners of Illinois.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 21.—The feature of interest in the opening session of the September term of the United States court for the district of West Virginia was the application of ex-Governor A. B. Fleming, of Fairmont, to make the injunction against Eugene V. Debs and others perpetual. The governor was acting for his client, the Monongah Coal company, and as there was no appearance for any of the defendants the injunction was made perpetual. In the course of his remarks in making this decision Judge Jackson said that if a like case were presented to him now he would make the same kind of order he had made at Parkersburg, where the temporary injunction was issued recently. Continuing, he said: "There have been some public strictures that I know are due to the fact that the order made in these cases was not understood. This decision is founded on good law, good morals, and justice."

Precedents for 200 Years. "Nearly 200 years ago courts of equity in England issued restraining orders to protect the citizen in his right of property. There is no reason why the rights of property owners should not be protected by the courts. These owners invested large sums of money in their plant at Monongah, and the bill for injunction alleged that the defendants were about to do things that would lessen the value of the property and possibly destroy it. The law is that where an injury is threatened to which the law affords no adequate remedy, then the court of equity intervenes to prevent the injury, and this is such a case. The injunction abridges no right of the miners, did not interfere with the right of free speech, and was a carefully prepared and well considered order."

Considers the Order Good Law. "I instructed my officers, in taking that injunction to serve it, to stand behind it like the soldier behind the fortress, but to keep within the lines of the injunction and not to extend or go beyond it, and do nothing excepting exactly that which was required. This order was not an innovation. It is an application of what I consider good law, and was done in a proper case to protect property of the plaintiffs, which the court conceives to be its duty, just as it would protect the rights of the defendants in the proper exercise of all their privileges under the constitution."

WHAT PRAIRIE STATE MINERS WANT Schedule of Prices for Digging Coal Their Convention Has Adopted.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22.—At the meeting of the state coal miners' convention here yesterday the following scale of wages for the entire state was presented by the committee and adopted for the ensuing year:

Gross weight—Streator and Clark City, 45 cents per ton; Wilmington field, including Bushing, 65 cents; Spring Hill, 65 cents; LaSalle, 64 cents; Lincoln, 42½ cents; Bloomington third vein, 65 cents; Bloomington second vein, 55 cents; Pontiac, 64 cents; Peoria and Canton sub-district, 45 cents; Springfield, 77 1/2 cents; Peoria, 30 cents; Danville and Grape creek, 37 cents; Belleville, 37 cents; Duquoin, 33 cents; Coal Valley, 51 cents; Gilchrist and Wanlock, 51 cents; Assumption, 52½ cents; Chicago and Alton railroad, south of Springfield, 32½ cents; Sorrento, 37 cents; Litchfield, No. 2 six-foot vein, 32½ cents; Litchfield No. 1 three-foot vein, to be proportioned, respective conditions of Nos. 1 and 2.

Scale of day work for entire state as follows: Track layers, \$2.25 per day; timber men, \$2.25; drivers, \$2; cagers, \$2; trappers, 95 cents; inside laborers, \$2; top hands, not less than \$1.55; dumpers, \$2; car trimmers, \$2; box car trimmers, \$2; box car shovelers, \$2; labor bottom diggers, \$2.

Machine men—Peoria and Canton, sub-district; shooting, loading and timbering, 28½ cents per ton; machine runners, \$2.20 per day; machine helpers, \$2.05; machine third men, \$1.90. Belleville district—Shooting, loading and timbering, 21 cents per ton; machine runners, 5 cents per ton; machine helpers, 4 cents per ton. All veins five feet and under in this field, 5 cents per ton above district prices, these prices to govern all mines shipping coal into the St. Louis market.

Taylorville—Machine runners, 4½ cents per square foot; shooting, loading and timbering, 19 cents per ton; helpers, 3½ cents. Athens—Machine runners, 1-1-10 cents per square foot; helpers, 9-10 cent per square foot; shooting, loading and timbering, 23½ cents.

Girard—Shooting and timbering, 4-4-10 cents per ton; runners, 4½ cents per ton; shovelers, 3-3-19 cents; loaders, 12½ cents.

Clarke City—Machine, shooting, loading and timbering, 28½ cents per ton; machine runners, \$2.20 per day; machine helpers, \$2.05 per day.

Mowerqua—Machine loading and shooting, 30 cents per ton; the different workers to adjust their part of the total. Danville district—Machine men, shooting, loading and timbering, 22 1-5 cents per ton; all other machines to be advanced in proportion; all yardage work to be advanced from prices existing to this suspension in proportion to advance of mining wage.

We demand the right to employ a check-weighman; we demand our pay semi-monthly; all other mines not above enumerated to adjust prices according to scale in their own competitive fields. These are yearly prices and no distinction will be made between summer and winter.

A motion was adopted that the men of any operator in the state who will pay the scale adopted as above shall resume work at once. Greene, of Belleville, made a fight for a difference between gross weight and coal cleaned between gross weight and coal cleaned in mines by rake, pick or fork. The convention decided that no privileges of this kind should be allowed, but all coal

must be by gross weight and the operators could clean the coal after being dumped. Wylie, of the Marquette Coal company, with mines at Marquette, stated to the convention that large contracts were made for large tonnages previous to the contract with the miners, and that certain operators were literally being frozen out of the business who were desirous of working in harmony with the miners.

Peace in the Hard Coal Region.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 22.—Peace has been restored in the anthracite region and nearly every colliery therein worked yesterday. Included in these were the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company's Audenried mines, employing over 2,500 men. The strikes were practically inaugurated by them, and their return to work Monday caused a stampede of the other strikers. Yesterday, however, the grievance committee of the Audenried men waited upon Superintendent Lawall and complained that they were receiving less than the men at any other colliery in the region. He told them to submit a list of names and figures to him and he would give it every consideration.

PROGRESS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Reports of the Scurge from the Places Where It Has Appeared.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—The board of health of the state of Louisiana officially announces the status of affairs in New Orleans as regards yellow fever to be as follows: For the twenty-four hours ended 6 p. m., Monday, there were: Positive cases reported 18 (nine of these cases have been under treatment in the practice of one physician for several days, but were not reported by him until today); deaths, none; recaptulation—total cases to date, 53; total deaths to date, 6. The majority of those under treatment continue to be reported by their attending physicians as doing well. Nine of the new cases were reported by one doctor—Dr. Holt—and he had not obeyed the law on the subject and will be asked to explain. He did not report the cases when they grew suspicious, thus giving the plague a chance to spread.

At Mobile yesterday there were two new cases. No suspicious cases and no deaths. The situation there has improved.

Chattanooga, Ill., Sept. 21.—There has been no further development of the yellow fever scare in this district. Two cases in the Marine hospital pronounced yellow fever in a mild form by Dr. Gutierrez and the hospital surgeon, are improving, one of them being convalescent. Experienced physicians of the epidemic of 1878 deny that these cases are yellow fever, and pronounce them malarial fever such as prevails every season among men working in swamps and along rivers.

FIVE MEN LOST IN A MINE.

Slope Takes Fire and Nearly 100 Others Are Gotten Out Alive.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 21.—About two hours after the men went to work in mine No. 2, of the Bessemer Land and Improvement company's coal mine at Belle Eilen, near Blocton, Bibb county, yesterday, fire was discovered far down in the main slope. About 100 men are employed in the mine and a panic followed among the workers and in the little town of Belle Eilen. Hundreds of men, women and children gathered at the main entrance of the mine while rescue parties were at once formed to relieve the miners. More than fifty were gotten out from the various entrances without harm. Others were overcome by smoke and fell by the wayside.

The brave searchers found and dragged them out while those waiting at the entrance restored life to their unconscious friends. A scene of wild excitement prevailed at the mine's mouth, women and children were screaming and shouting for help, and a fire brigade was at work endeavoring to overcome the flames. Five men who were working about the slope beyond where the fire originated could not be reached, and it is regarded as certain that they are dead. The missing are: Herman Kramer and Hubbard Foley, white, and Henry Reeves, Frank James and William Fairfax, colored. It is possible that two or three others may be in the mines, but these five are known to be lost.

OPINION OF McKENNA.

Attorney General on Section 22 of the New Tariff Bill.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Attorney General McKenna announced his opinion in the matter of section 22 of the new tariff law. He holds in effect that goods coming directly into the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports are not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent, and also holds that foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels are not subject to the discriminating duty.

Two questions were asked the attorney general, the first of which was, in effect, whether the discriminating duty of 10 per cent, provided for in section 22 should be assessed against an invoice of tea from China which had arrived at Vancouver in British vessels and thence shipped through Canada to Chicago; the second question was whether the discriminating duty should be assessed against a cargo of man-ganese ore from Chili which recently arrived in a British ship at Philadelphia. Both these questions the attorney general answers in the negative.

JOHN TREATS WITH THE MAHDI.

England Reported to Have Ended the War on the Nile.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Figaro says that a treaty has been concluded between Slatin Pasha, representing Great Britain, and Zobein Pasha, representing the mahdi, by which the latter will not oppose the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition as far as Khartoum, and Osman Digna's forces will remain at the Bera river so long as Great Britain desires.

The following are said to be the conditions upon which this treaty was signed: "The mahdi remains king of Khartoum, and Zobein Pasha continues to exercise the functions of governor of Darfur, under the protection of Great Britain."

The Figaro also asserts that the mission of James Rennell Rodd to the king of Abyssinia obtained a promise of neutrality upon the part of King Menelek guaranteeing the western frontier of Abyssinia in the names of both Great Britain and the mahdi.

## EXAGGERATION.

Gift of Munchausen Rivalled by Roman-Lady Middleton.

The nobility easily take rank among story tellers. Baron Munchausen, of course, stands first, with Sir John Falstaff a good second, and now comes my Lady Middleton, a very good third. The noble lady has written for an English periodical publication an account of some remarkable recoveries of lost property. In one case a valuable ring was lost. Years afterwards, when a floor was removed, the jewel was found wedged tightly around the neck of the skeleton of a mouse. The ring had fallen through a crack in the floor; the mouse, half-grown at the time, had thrust its head into it; had thus been caught, and had grown until it was strangled. Another case: A gentleman shot and wounded a sand-piper, which, fluttering across a pond, was seized and devoured by a pike. That afternoon the sportsman's brother, while fishing in the pond, caught a pike in whose stomach was found the identical sand-piper. Another case: A lady who was visiting a relative lost a ring. Six years after, while visiting the same person, then living in a far distant locality, she slipped her hand thoughtlessly into a recess of the chair she was sitting in and found the missing ring. Another case: A lady supplied at a royal ball, and one of the golden spoons lodged, unknown to her, in one of the pockets formed by the plaits on the front of her dress. The following year, in presentation to the queen, she wore the same gown. As she bent in courtesying the plait opened, and out fell the missing spoon at her sovereign's feet.

## INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

A dainty bodice is of pink and white silk gauze, with insertions of yellow lace. A little French blouse is of blue and red muslin, with a vest and pointed collar of tomato red velvet.

A handsome traveling bag shown in England was of crocodile leather in green, with cut glass bottles having silver gilt tops and lined with corded silk. The fittings were all suitable for removal to the dressing table. Ladies' traveling cases are now more popular than the bags, as they will hold a gown. They contain everything that the heart of woman could wish. Besides the regulation cut glass bottles, they have a manicure set, silver bottles for the powders, hand mirror, smelling salts, card case, purse, flask, clock, jewel case and pin boxes.

A delightful little frock is of black velvet, trimmed with black silk braid, many rows being placed on the skirt. The zouave jacket is trimmed the same way and has fronts and a Medici collar trimmed with broad satin—colored flowers on a ground of white. The effect is of quiet simplicity and richness.

A new gown has a bolero of white cloth covered with V's of gray braid. An Indian red canvas gown lately seen was trimmed with V-shape folds of itself, the same arrangement being carried out on bodice and skirt, with a multitude of lace and chiffon frills to trim the front, neck and wrists of the corsage.

A tailor-made gown of terra-cotta is made lovely by revers and straps of white cloth with white and gold buttons.

A handsome blouse of white satin has the sleeves entirely covered with steel hand embroidery. Over the waist is worn a zouave of jet-embroidered black net, with a blue satin waist belt. The front is of white tulle spangled with steel sequins.

Another blouse of magenta silk is picturesque with silver loops and buttons opening on a front of white chiffon, but is less original than one of red pongee, with a black design, worked in buttonhole stitch and trimmed with a collar of tucked batistes and insertion.

Foulard dresses are well represented by a lovely pinky-blue flane trimmed with gaugings of itself. The bodice is crossed at the back under a sash of faded and deep corn-flower blue. It has a coquettish jabot of cream lace fastened with steel clasps.

Early Training of Children.

To learn to respect the perfection of things is of infinite value to a child. If it is a flower, to shelter and try to keep it alive, never wantonly to pluck and fling away a blossom; if it is a book, not to deface or mar it; if it is a wall, not to mark or deface it; if it is a smooth-rolled lawn, not to litter it with rubbish nor to deface it with wheel marks. To learn to wait patiently, all their life long they will give thanks for having been taught how to do this. How many a pleasant talk has been interrupted, how many an otherwise helpful visit has been lost by a teasing, pulling child, tormenting its mother either to listen to its demands or to go somewhere.

The whole of its life lies in what the child learns of these things, and it must either grow into selfish manhood or womanhood, or have the evil beaten out by the hard and bitter teaching of the world in which it was meant to be happy and useful, rather than to begin thus late to learn that we cannot live unto ourselves.

Four Acts.

Marian—"Brother George broke an iron bar with his two hands yesterday." Bob—"And I broke four men with one hand last night."—Up-to-Date.

## Dispatcher Responsible for Thirteen Deaths

Emporia, Kan., Sept. 21.—The coroner's jury sitting in the inquest on the Santa Fe wreck in which thirteen people were killed and several injured, has rendered a verdict placing the responsibility on Dispatcher King, of Topeka.

General Miles and Party in London.

London, Sept. 22.—General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Mrs. Miles and the general's aide-de-camp, arrived here Monday from Paris. They will make a tour of Scotland and Ireland before embarking for home.

Peace in Uruguay.

Montevideo, Sept. 20.—The treaty of peace between the government and the insurgents was signed yesterday.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—September, opened 92½, closed 91½; December, opened 91½, closed 91½; May, opened 90½, closed 90½. Corn—September, opened 28½, closed 28½; December, opened 28½, closed 28½; May, opened 28½, closed 28½. Oats—September, opened 19½, closed 19½; December, opened 19½, closed 19½; May, opened 19½, closed 19½. Pork—October, opened \$8.27½, closed \$8.27½; December, opened \$8.27½, closed \$8.27½; January, opened \$8.27½, closed \$8.27½. Lard—October, opened \$4.65, closed \$4.65; December, opened \$4.75, closed \$4.75. Butter—Extra creamery, 19½c per lb; extra dairy, 17c; fresh packing stock, 10c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 14c per dozen. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 70¢ per lb; chickens (hens), 6c; spring chickens, 8½c; ducks, 70¢. Potatoes—Early Ohio, 50¢ per bushel. Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys, \$2.75 @ \$3.00 per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 16,000; sales ranged at \$2.70@4.50 for pigs, \$4.10@4.50 for light, \$3.50@3.95 for rough packing, \$3.50@4.45 for mixed, and \$4.00@4.40 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 5,000; quotations ranged at \$15.50@16.75 for choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.70@5.10 good to choice do., \$4.40@4.80 fair to good, \$3.50@4.30 common to medium do., \$3.60@4.25 butchers' steers, \$2.25@3.50 stockers, \$3.80@4.50 feeders, \$1.50@4.50 cows, \$2.90@4.50 heifers, \$2.25@4.00 bulls, oxen and stags, \$2.75@3.50 Texas steers, \$3.30@4.40 western rangers, and \$3.50@6.00 veal calves. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 16,000; quotations ranged at \$3.90@4.00 westerns, \$3.90@4.50 Texas, \$4.45@4.25 natives, and \$3.60@5.70 lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

Wheat—Weak; No. 1 northern, 93½c; No. 2 spring, 90c; December, 89½c. Corn—Lower; No. 3, 28½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 24½c. Rye—Easier; No. 1, 47½c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 45c; sample, 29½c.

St. Louis Grain.

Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash elevator, 95c bid; track, 96@97c; No. 2 hard cash on track, 87@88c; December, 94½c; May, 94½c nominal. Corn—Higher; No. 2, 27½c; December, 28c bid; May, 31½c asked. Oats—Firm; No. 2, 20½c bid; on track No. 2, 20½c@20¾c; No. 2 white, 22c; May, 23c bid. Rye—Firm, 46c.

Detroit Grain.

Wheat—Cash white, 92c; cash red, 93½c bid; September, 93½c bid. December, 93½c bid. Corn—Cash, 31c. Oats—Cash, 23c.

## WOMAN'S LONG HOURS.

SHE TOILS AFTER MAN'S DAYS WORK IS DONE.

What She Has to Contend With—Work That Sooner or Later Breaks Down Her Delicate Organism.

The great majority of women "work to live" and "live to work," and as the hands of the clock approach the hour of six, these employed in stores, offices, mills and factories, hail closing time with joy. They have won their day's bread, but some duties are yet to be performed, and many personal matters to be attended to. They have mending to do, and dresses or bonnets to make, and long into the night they toil, for they must look neat, and they have no time during the day to attend to personal matters.

Women, therefore, notwithstanding their delicate organism, work longer and more closely than men. They do not promptly heed such signs as headache, backache, blues, pains in the groins, bearing-down, "all gone" feeling, nervousness, loss of sleep and appetite, whites, irregular or painful monthly periods, cold and swollen feet, etc., all symptoms of womb trouble, which, if not quickly checked, will launch them in a sea of misery.

There is but one absolute remedy for all those ills. Any woman who has to earn her own living will find it profitable to keep her system fortified with this tried and true woman's friend, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which promptly removes the cause and effects a lasting cure.

We are glad to produce such letters as the following from Miss M. G. McNamee, 114 Catherine St., Utica, N. Y.: "For months I had been afflicted with that tired feeling, no ambition, no appetite, and a heavy bearing-down feeling of the uterus. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Soon those bad feelings passed away; I began to have more ambition, my appetite improved and I gained rapidly in every way, and now I am entirely well. I advise all my friends to use the Compound, it is woman's true friend."

W. F. HERMAN, GEN'L PASS. AGT. T. F. NEWMAN, GEN'L MANAGER. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

STERLING BICYCLES

BEAR EXAMINATION.

Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

AGENCY:

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

NAME OF GOOD AGENT.

WHO SHALL IT BE?

## THE DANGER

to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding and dread with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial is appreciated by but few. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her, ere she presses to her bosom her babe.

## MOTHER'S FRIEND

allays Nervousness, and so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—is left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend," and the time of recovery shortened.

"I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly and easily. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful." JOHN G. POLHILL, Macon, Ga.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Books Containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent to you FREE, any address upon application, by THE